UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

FRANCESCO PORTELOS, \* Case No. 12-CV-3141(RRM)

\* Brooklyn, New York \* April 17, 2014 Plaintiffs,

April 17, 2014

v.

CITY OF NEW YORK, et al.,

Defendants.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR TELEPHONE CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE VERA M. SCANLON UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

## APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs: BRYAN D. GLASS, ESQ.

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For the Defendants: JESSICA GIAMBRONE, ESQ.

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             (Proceedings commenced at 3:13 a.m.)
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So we're here for Portelos v.
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       City of New York. Thank you for calling back.
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                  So, for the -- well, first, it's Portelos v. City of
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       New York, 12-CV-3141. So for the plaintiff?
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                  MR. GLASS: Bryan Glass, here with Mr. Portelos.
                  THE COURT: Okay. So I couldn't really hear you.
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       Can you say it again?
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                 MR. GLASS: I'm sorry. I'm Bryan Glass, here with
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       Mr. Portelos.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. And then for the City defendants?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Jessica Giambrone on behalf of the
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       defendants. Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Good afternoon. Okay. And in
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        connection with the call I have the April 15th letter from Mr.
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       Glass's firm, and April 16th letter from the City.
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                  So let's start with the issues in the April 15th
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        latter. Do you want to -- anything you think I should hear
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       besides what's in your letter, Mr. Glass?
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                 MR. GLASS: Yeah. I just wanted to kind of update
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        on where we are with the case, and (inaudible).
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So, I don't know if maybe you're
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        on speaker because he's there, but it's really hard to hear
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       you. So --
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                 MR. GLASS: I'll try to talk --
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3 1 THE COURT: Yes, that's better. 2 MR. GLASS: Let me just update factually where 3 things are and then we can decide how to --THE COURT: Okay. 4 5 MR. GLASS: So what happened is starting in, I believe, December, Mr. Portelos' hearing started. 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. GLASS: And the testimony concluded in February; February 12th. It's in front of the arbitrator at this point 9 10 so we don't have a decision. It was supposed to finish here 11 two weeks ago. It was not issued yet and I think he told us 12 it would be a few more weeks. 13 Part of the reason we didn't do his deposition 14 because we thought it could be attacked on the 30.20(a). 15 At this point we're waiting for a decision on that. 16 Since then I put in the letter he had been arrested, 17 there was some publicity about that, about something he had 18 put on a blog post, and we claim it's false arrest because it 19 was dismissed. Turns out he was handcuffed and then he was 20 released after about 33 hours. 2.1 Also since the hearing, one of the charges against 22 him that was brought against him originally SCI basically 23 recanted on and said it was no longer an issue. And as we 24 contacted the arbitrator as the case concluded and said that

would be withdrawn. So that's kind of where we are right now.

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against him, and his understanding is only one of them has ultimately been substantiated as well. (Inaudible) only one of them was actually substantiated.

What we're really looking for is basically in our letter -- and so it's frustrating figuring out how to do thist, you know, the 19 investigations that are closed (inaudible) the City provided nothing. You know, we've been asking for this for months. The investigation has been going on for years now; probably about two years, and we get back these responses that, you know, unless (inaudible) separate agency and not part of the (inaudible), they're not my clients. (inaudible) so I mean, saying that SCI is separated and -- you know, (inaudible) position is that she doesn't have control over them like she has control over DOE.

But in any case, these are closed investigation and they seem to be very important information in these investigations because they all -- I mean, Mr. Portelos (inaudible) everything he complained about was legitimate and we don't know what kind of investigation they did. They're not sharing notes, they're not sharing anything about the investigation to see why they performed all these investigations. And there could be some serious, very helpful exculpatory information in these investigations that might provide a defense (inaudible), but also provides part of our retaliation and (inaudible).

Recently, after (inaudible) confidentiality order (inaudible). But I'm not even sure what we were (inaudible) confidentiality at this point because when I tried to get more detail, you know, what exactly she's planning on bank records, you know, and a lot of information in there, and that they're afraid of fraud.

We went through this before the confidentiality and they stepped away from it at some point in time and turned it over. So we're not really sure what they're protecting (inaudible) confidentiality order concerned us a little bit because it may be very helpful things for the case. And there's nothing really to support that to say that, you know, why should this be -- everything be subject to this confidentiality order? They tried this before and they backed down on it. And we're not completely -- we're (inaudible) someone's personal bank records, he's not going to be blogging that all over the internet but if it's something that's very probative to the case what basis is there (inaudible)? Most of it should be FOILable anyway; hopefully FOILable.

So, the other thing we're running into is that, you know, Ms. Giambrone keeps claiming that everything (inaudible). I mean, everything we're requesting as far as this case, whether we (inaudible) and he has been successful in getting some things through FOIL that he hasn't gotten through the case. That's not really the point. I mean, it

was all supposed to be discoverable and it should be being provided by the City any way as part of (inaudible). We should have them before (inaudible) to get more information (inaudible).

And that's why we know, for example, like the ones (inaudible) Chancellor Wolcott, it's not that the City provided us anything in discovery in this case. They responded in the FOIL response and there were emails from Wolcott about Mr. Portelos, and that's why we think there might be a basis to depose him.

So, you know, I know it's a large entity and there's a lot of different sources to get information from the Board of Ed. It's a very big bureaucracy, but he's getting information from his 30.28 case and from FOIL that's not being provided in this case. And so really it's an issue to clarify (inaudible). And then there's the representation that there's no e-mails between a number of entities that we have with us here, there's a representation then there's nothing from Andrew Gordon's e-mail address (inaudible). There's nothing from Dennis Wolcott's e-mails (inaudible).

So, you know, we're relying on the credibility of, you know, the Board telling us what and what they don't have and sometimes it's not turning out to be true because they do keep (inaudible) things out there that's, you know, it turns out they selectively disclosed the information to us

(inaudible).

And so it puts us in a different position to know exactly what they have, what they're holding, what they're cloaking in attorney/client privilege. It's a very difficult thing to deal with right now. So I don't think there's a strong basis for that.

And I just want to point out a recent case that just came down yesterday (inaudible), where the Nassau County Police Department was trying to say an open investigation can't be turned over, they can't turn over discovery in an open investigation, and I think it's called Avella v. (inaudible), in Nassau County and judge rejected that theory. You know, you can't just cloak it under open investigation.

I mean, think about the first investigation that was lodged for double-dipping from Linda Hill, and this is over two years ago, and they found that investigation open. And I asked about whether we can probe about that and (inaudible).

THE COURT: All right. Sorry, you have to slow down and speak loudly and closer to the phone. I got up to the Nassau County and then I didn't hear the rest of it.

MR. GLASS: Yes, well the case was Avella v.

(inaudible), 11.906, of '13. And it involved the (inaudible)

Nassau County Police Department in civil litigation trying to claim that they don't have to turn over anything regarding investigation because they're open investigations.

And our concern is that they're using that, for example -- well, a serious allegation against Principal Hill is the double-dipping and financial improprieties. They're telling us we can't even ask about that because that's still an open investigation.

That investigation started and launched this whole thing in the first place, it was back about two years ago at this point, and for some reason they haven't closed it. I don't know why they haven't closed it. I think that's specifically why they haven't closed it. But, you know that's the only open investigation out there and 48 investigations, you know, against him or (inaudible).

So, you know, again, if you look -- what we need is we need assistance from the Court to finish discovery. We're not that far away. I think most of it has been done. You know, we don't have a lot left.

I think it's just a matter of one or two -- I mean,
Mr. Portelos, we're open for deposition on April 24th. I
think we have agreement on that. We'd like to depose -- bring
back Mr. Gordon. We finally got the policy that was
referenced. It took a lot of work but we finally got the
policy. And we'd like to depose Mr. Wolcott.

I mean, I know typically high-level officials are protected, but in this case, you know, he was on public television, asked about Mr. Portelos, (inaudible) suggesting

that he had knowledge about the situation and he's no longer the chancellor anymore either. So, I don't know what protective privilege really they're asserting here, and we want to ask a few questions of Mr. Wolcott. And so we really only have a couple short depositions left.

The other issue with (inaudible) arrest was on the police report, I guess he's the treaty officer for the Board. (Inaudible) officer and we'd like to depose him to see why Mr. Portelos was arrested. But those are the only remaining depositions.

And then the main discovery for us right now is to - we'd like to see the, you know, the 20 investigations that

Mr. Portelos made complaints about, we'd like the material
that, you know, what was the investigation, why was it closed,
(inaudible) the investigation. Was it investigated or was it
just buried and not even investigated? I think those are
probative to our theory of retaliation. I think that's a big
part of this case.

Your Honor, at the heart of this case when we brought it, he wasn't up on so many charges. He was basically claiming that he was reassigned, you know, after making a complaints about his principal for financial improprieties. That's what launched this whole case. Everything that happened since is really stemming from that and he had a completely clean record when this investigation started.

So you know, they turned it into him being the bad guy and, you know, and being disciplined and out of control.

But the reality was this was a very simple retaliation case of him being reassigned after the complaint of (inaudible) activity and that's why I think the motion in this was denied.

So, (inaudible) got much more complicated, but, you know, I think we can finish it shortly. I think we have a late May discovery deadline, and as long as the City cooperates and gives us the remaining documents, we'll get to the final depositions and be ready for trial or summary judgment (inaudible).

THE COURT: All right. Before I hear from the City defendant's counsel, let me ask, are you agreeing or disagreeing about the status of SCI as a different separately legal entity from either the City of New York and/or the Department of Education, which even if corp counsel were to represent it, which I don't know if that's what would happen, are you disagreeing that it's separate?

MR. GLASS: Your Honor, I understand -- I said (inaudible) City of New York and Department of Education. The reason I do that is because I know that sometimes the City claims that SCI is independent of the Department of Education, Department of Education claims SCI is a city agency, and they're all part of the City.

So, you know, it does seem a little facetious to

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say, I can't get to SCI because they don't really represent them. I mean, you can't sue SCI individually. They will not allow you to sue them. We've tried on other cases, but they --
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THE COURT: What does that mean, they won't allow you?

MR. GLASS: Well, they'll claim it's not a suable entity, if you sue SCI.

THE COURT: That it's like the police department?

MR. GLASS: Yeah. Yeah. (Inaudible.)

THE COURT: I thought they went the other way in cases and said, actually, if you don't name them you have a problem.

MR. GLASS: Your Honor, I'm aware of another case that I had taken over. A couple of Teachers sued SCI (inaudible) and they said SCI is not a city agency. They can't -- they're not a suable entity. So, I mean, I knew the City of New York, it's all under the umbrella of the City of New York.

The reason SCI was created was because it was initially thought that they have to have some independence from the DOE because of (inaudible) DOE. Then they want the - - you know, they wouldn't be separated as far as, you know, they're investigations. They want (inaudible) on this piece anyway. It's part of their budget. So.

MS. GIAMBRONE: That's not true.

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THE COURT: All right. I don't want to -- don't interrupt. Just, let's finish.

MR. GLASS: Regardless, it's part of the City of New York (inaudible) and the City of New York has been named as an entity here. So (inaudible) playing games to try to cloak them from having to provide -- I mean, I don't know of any case where SCI is suable as a separate entity. Perhaps you can show me, but I can show you a case where they were sued and then it was dismissed because they said that SCI was not a suable entity. So, that's my understanding of the law.

THE COURT: All right. For the City?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes, Your Honor. First and foremost, I did want to apologize for missing that April 10th status date. That was my error and I do apologize for that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GIAMBRONE: With regard to plaintiff's allegations, he makes a levy of allegations against the defendants and I just have to try to address all of them.

With regards to the fact that these grandiose statements that I represented there are no Wolcott e-mails, Andrew Wolcott was not -- and his e-mails were not the subject of the electronic discovery agreement that we entered into. So there has never been any representation that Chancellor Wolcott did not have any e-mails with Portelos. And in fact

I'm sure there are because Portelos would often CC the chancellor on a variety of e-mails.

With regards to the confidentiality agreement and counsel's argument that he should be permitted to use this potentially exculpatory evidence in his 30.20(a) proceeding, I agreed with counsel and said that I would enter into a provision stating that these materials could be used for this federal litigation, and also could be used in the accompanying 30.20A proceeding.

So with regards to that argument, that fails because I certainly took that argument into account and was willing to compromise on that point.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. GIAMBRONE: SCI is a sub-agency that was created by the Department of Investigation. It is an independent oversight agency that is an agency of the City of New York, but as I have told counsel, it's not that I have no control over them, it's that they take their investigations and the confidentiality into their investigations extremely seriously. They have not provided me with these materials, and so I've had great difficulty in obtaining the unsubstantiated records, and only recently in the last week was I permitted to come and see what the documents were so that I could articulate why they should be afforded confidentiality.

And as I have told counsel, is that within the bulk

of these -- within the unsubstantiated records, is that we have information of minors, which is protected by federal law, we have personal information of non-parties, we have bank records, and we have addresses. We have non-parties who have been accused by the plaintiffs of sexual misconduct and corporal punishment.

And so we believe that these individuals, these accused, who ultimately there has been no affirmative findings against them, should be protected and granted some -- and have a strong privacy interest.

And while I understand that generally speaking the Courts favor transparency in these proceedings, here we're speaking about non-parties who have compelling privacy interests, not to mention a variety of protections in the federal law when it comes to the monetary.

I've tried for weeks to work with counsel to draft the confidentiality agreement, which is generally never a problem in cases of this kind. And he has not responded affirmatively whether or not he would do so. So I take it at this point that he is not entering into the confidentiality agreement. And SCI will not provide the unsubstantiated records without a court order, and have not provided me with copies of the documents. And I would implore the Court to consider ordering confidentiality agreements in this case so that these documents can be afforded some protection from the

public forum.

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With regard to Chancellor Wolcott's deposition, as I had indicated to counsel, he is no longer employed by the City of New York.

But regardless of that fact I don't believe and I don't believe there's been any showing, and now counsel refers to e-mails, but I don't believe there is any showing that Chancellor Wolcott had any involvement in the reassignment of the plaintiff, any direct involvement in his discipline. And frankly, there's nothing that Chancellor Wolcott would testify to that there is not a more appropriate individual who would testify to those facts.

And in fact, Andrew Gordon was that, to use -generally the head of personnel, and was the individual who
was involved in the reassignment, et cetera. And that person
has been -- although he no longer works for the City of New
York, he was produced for a deposition and we are working to
have him reproduced when we can settle on a date that works
for everyone.

With regards to Linda Hill, there is an open investigation against her. I am not privy to the details of that investigation. I don't know what the status is. And as I had objected to at the first deposition, I believe that she, as there are open allegations of wrongdoing against her, should be protected from having to answer in a deposition,

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questions about that open investigation.
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And until that investigation is concluded, I said when the investigation was concluded that she would be reproduced to discuss the facts that -- any facts that plaintiff wishes to pose to her about that complaint that he levied against her.

THE COURT: Are you saying she's taking the Fifth?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. What about these closed -- this point that the plaintiff's counsel is making that they suspect that you're saying that many of these investigations, so as 19 or I guess 20 with one open, brought by him and then 34 against him, that one of the reasons you're not producing all the documents is because of either they're open or some other reason. So what's the story with those investigations?

MS. GIAMBRONE: That is the SCI investigation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. GIAMBRONE: And my understanding is that Linda Hill is being investigated by OSI.

THE COURT: And what's OSI?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Office of Special Investigations, which is part of the DOE.

THE COURT: That's different from SCI?

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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Correct.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Those are the investigatory
        materials, Your Honor, that I am asking the Court to order a
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        confidentiality agreement.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So the 19 and the 34. But --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, I'm not going to subscribe,
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        necessarily, to those numbers, but yes there are quite a
        number of investigations.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So aside from the confidentiality
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        position do you have other objections to the producing of
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        those materials, besides the one that is about Ms. Hill?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, Your Honor, they may be
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        irrelevant, but as I said, I have not been able to obtain them
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        from the client; from SCI myself. So I have not been able --
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        I perused them and I spent a day going through them, but I
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        would have to Bates stamp them and --
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                  THE COURT: Right.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: -- specifically in order to see if
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        there is some other articulable objection.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So since you're the person on
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        this call who has actually seen these documents, you're
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        suggesting there be a blanket confidentiality order that
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        covers those documents.
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Is there a reason there can't be a set that is, I

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guess marked for redaction, and the redactions being
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        information that would not be allowed to be public, and then
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        you know, a complete set subject to a confidentiality
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        agreement that the plaintiff and counsel could seek? I mean,
        is there a reason not to separate out the things that you're
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        concerned about, like bank statements, children's names?
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        Whatever other --
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                  MR. GLASS: We'd be fine with that, Your Honor.
        That would make more sense to us. You know, (inaudible) could
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        be redacted. You know, it's just two blankets. I mean, I
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        agree on a complete, you know -- (inaudible).
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                  THE COURT: All right. So I want to know what the
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        City's position is, as to that.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Just so I understand; so one, an
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        unredacted copy to plaintiff which would be covered by a
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        confidentiality agreement, and then a copy with redactions --
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                  THE COURT: That could be public if, you know, they
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        wanted it to be public.
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                  I don't know if that's something practical, but
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        since you're the only one who's seen what they are --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Right.
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                  THE COURT: -- and you're going to presumably be
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        reviewing it as you're producing it --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: That's --
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                  THE COURT: -- the review could be done.
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MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, the issue is that if plaintiff is then going to take the unredacted copies and, you know, kind of pretty much take the redacted copies and disseminate them in the public forum, and put in his editorial about who they pertain to.

THE COURT: Yeah, but I mean, what grounds do I have for stopping him from doing that?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, there's a non-party that plaintiff has made allegations of sexual misconduct -
THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. GIAMBRONE: -- and that was found completely unsubstantiated by the investigation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. GIAMBRONE: And prior to this plaintiff put on his blog that she had engaged in a sexual misconduct, that she had engaged in corporal punishment, and I believe this non-party educator should have strong privacy interests.

MR. GLASS: But he could make that allegation regardless of whether they're substantiated or not. I mean, you know, the reality is wondering what does the evidence show when they did the investigation. Just because it's unsubstantiated does not mean that it's not true. It just (inaudible) we wanted to see what they did with that investigation because we have evidence that it is true.

And even if (inaudible) of whether (inaudible) if he

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wants to allege that this teacher engaged in sexual misconduct with this assistant principal, he's certainly free to do that and that's going to support that (inaudible) investigation.

So if it's a sham why shouldn't he say that SCI or OSI refused to do a real investigation (inaudible) and criticize that investigation?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Because the federal --

THE COURT: All right. I only want to hear from one person.

So, basically plaintiff's point is, what's to stop him from saying it? Obviously, defamation laws would be what would be to stop him from saying it if it turns out that it's not true or he doesn't have a reasonable belief basis to believe that it's true. That would be the curtailment.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Right.

THE COURT: But from the defendant's side, say what you're going to say.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Your Honor, I believe that he is misusing this litigation to embarrass and shame people when there's absolutely no evidence to support these statements. I don't think it's appropriate to obtain government documents that frankly -- and then twist them and make it appear as though they're something that they're not.

THE COURT: Okay. You're saying you don't like his use of it. That's not the same thing as whether the subject

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        matter is entitled to confidentiality in the documents to
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        begin with, when --
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, I (inaudible) that non-parties
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        have strong privacy interests in investigatory materials. If
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        not then we could always obtain, anyone who is accused of a
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        crime, we could perhaps unseal their records and splash it all
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        over the internet.
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                  THE COURT: Well, but is there --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: (Inaudible.)
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                  THE COURT: -- an equivalent protection here? So
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        160.50 protection, if you're cleared, right, or if your arrest
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        is sealed, whatever happens such that that's the result, then
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        you know, then you're right. You have protections. Is there
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        some analogous provision here?
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                  Right. So --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: (Inaudible) Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. Are you saying that that notion
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        or concept or idea applies to all of these investigations,
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        or --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I think there's a general public
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        policy matter when you're talking about unsubstantiated
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        complaints --
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: -- there are dangers of releasing
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        those without confidentiality protection particularly when
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we're dealing with non-parties.

THE COURT: Okay. So let's talk about that.

There's two different kinds of investigations here. One are the ones -- let's talk about the easier ones. One are the ones against the plaintiff, and his number was 34. You're not agreeing that's the number, but whatever that number is --

MS. GIAMBRONE: Right.

THE COURT: -- they're obviously about him, so what's the concern about releasing those materials to him?

MS. GIAMBRONE: With the appropriate redactions, I don't think there are.

THE COURT: Okay. Then the other ones, which are his allegations about other individuals, you're saying that there's a general public policy of --

MS. GIAMBRONE: Of non --

unsubstantiated allegations, except this is a lawsuit about alleged government failure to conduct appropriate investigations. And so totally understand that the defendant's position is that that's not true. You know, we've handled these things appropriately and I assume SCI's -- by extension, that would be the same argument that they would make. But how do we get to the heart of the question that the plaintiff is raising, and I mean --

MS. GIAMBRONE: I don't really think that it -- I

don't really think a negligent investigation, or it is the subject of this lawsuit, Your Honor. I believe that plaintiff's complaint was that he spoke out at IS239 and thereafter from speaking out he was subjected to discipline and reassignment. I understood that to be the claim. I thought this was a, you know, a First Amendment retaliation claim.

THE COURT: Right. Well, correct me if I'm wrong, but it seems like his claim is, I've made multiple complaints, I make serious allegations, there is evidence about it that supports me being a person making reasonable complaints, and by looking at the investigations you would know that, so that would be to plaintiff's point if there is — these investigation files are valuable sources of information.

And for whatever reason, and we don't know what that is yet, either -- possible things that happened are they ignore it because it's coming from me. They do a half-baked investigation because it's coming from me. They say bad things about me. They suggest that I should be shut down and punished and whatever, and, you know, the likelihood of this in writing gets less and less and less.

But the implication being that plaintiff's complaints are not afforded the appropriate consideration and investigation. And that would support, again by extension, his position that there was retaliation because they are not

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handling the complaints, not taking them seriously, not interested in what he has to say, and the extension being, they don't want him to continue to do this.

And I think that's the sort of milieu that plaintiff is just generally describing that he operates in.

So you know, it's not because you failed to investigate this properly I suffered a direct immediate harm, you know, like whatever. Somebody continued on the job and was able to punish me.

I mean, I don't know what the particular allegations were. It's not that kind of an allegation, but it is more along the lines of what I described. I think that is what this is about.

So to the extent that the plaintiff says that he's entitled to explore what was going on with his investigations, because -- his proposed investigations, obviously, because he made the complaint and is saying you should look into this. What happened in the investigation is fair game. That's the argument.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, I feel like it's not even the complaint, factually or otherwise.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GIAMBRONE: So --

THE COURT: Okay. But I'm looking right now. I just pulled up a case while we were talking and it's -- this

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        is just one example, so it's Jeter --
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                  MR. GLASS: That was my case, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Right. So Jeter v. New York City, and
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        the statement in the case is, defendants assert and plaintiff
       does not dispute that the department investigation of the City
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       of New York and SCI are mayoral agencies of the City of New
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       York that are not amenable to suit.
                  And the defendant's cite -- now I'm summarizing.
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        The New York City Charter and then it says, "Plaintiff's
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        claims against DOI and SCI are accordingly dismissed." And
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        so --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes, Your Honor, but while the
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        agencies themselves might not be suable entities, there are
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        cases here where factually those agencies are the target of a
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        complaint or a summons and complaint.
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                  Here, factually, Portelos has not made any
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        allegations against those agencies; against SCI.
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                  THE COURT: The point of pointing out the very close
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        relationship between SCI and DOE is to say that there's not
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        necessarily a wall between the two of them. That's --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: But, Your Honor, SCI and DOI. I --
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                  THE COURT: DOI. DOI. DOI.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, still it's Department of
24
        Investigation. It's not Department of Education.
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MR. GLASS: Well, we do have an executive order that

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says that SCI comes out of the DOE's budget. It's Executive Order Number 11 of 1990. It says the commissioner on education should appoint a deputy commissioner of education for the city school district who shall be independent from the Board of Education. But Section 5 requires that the (inaudible) commissioner and their staff shall be (inaudible) by the Board of Education within a budget allocation usually agreed upon by the Board of Education and the City. So (inaudible).

THE COURT: Look, I don't even know if we need to have it. The point is, even a step beyond that, above that, the mayoral agencies and his point, they work together, they cooperate in looking into the same kind of conduct, behavior, they look at the allegations.

Obviously, the output of the various reports that SCI -- sorry. I get my acronyms mixed up. That they put out are about DOE activities or the conducts of individuals in DOE. So, you know, it doesn't seem so farfetched to me to say that what happens at SCI could have something to do with the Department of Ed in terms of people's knowledge.

But let's get back to the heart of the question for what -- defendant's counsel, what you want is confidentiality order with regard to those investigations.

And I'm just asking the question is, given that those investigations, I think from what I understand about

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plaintiff's claim, are in the mix, potentially overlapping communications among the people who would either provide information to the investigating body, or who the investigating body would interested in, all of whom from plaintiff's perspective are potentially people with information that relate to this and potentially actors who acted against him. Why should that information be screened from the public?

Now, you know, whether what the plaintiff does with that information is defamatory or harassing or whatever it is, he would be fully accountable for that. But I mean, I just want to hear what your argument is. I'm not saying I --

MS. GIAMBRONE: Well it seems like --

THE COURT: I'm not agreeing, necessarily with plaintiff. I just want to hear what your position is.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, as I -- Your Honor, while the Courts favor transparency there is also a balancing that takes place in protecting the privacy interests of non-parties.

And what I am submitting is that when it comes to non-party information contained within these unsubstantiated records, those individuals should be afforded the protections of a confidentiality order because they are serious allegations.

And those individuals should be protected from having this information disseminated on the public forum and

this federal law suit being used as a vehicle for obtaining potentially embarrassing information allegation. That's one issue.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

2.1

MS. GIAMBRONE: The second issue is that there are documents within these investigatory materials that are of minors, which are protected --

THE COURT: No, no, I get that. But that we already answered, which is that you could redact the other. But you're saying something beyond that, right?

So the redaction would work for the confidential information that are in the 34 approximate investigations that relate to the plaintiff himself. And then we're talking about the 19 or 20 of his investigation, and you could redact out bank accounts, tax numbers, whatever. You know, minor's names, reports or minors, people's mental and physical health reports. That could all come out.

But the --

MS. GIAMBRONE: So to the extent that you --

THE COURT: Your argument basically is that third parties shouldn't have to deal with the public -- potential public humiliation or embarrassment or just revealing their confidential -- arguably confidential information through this discovery.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Additionally, Your Honor, this

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agency, although plaintiff believes that everyone is in a conspiracy, this agency does serve as an oversight agency, just as the new Inspector General of the NYPD will serve in oversight function, and allow these materials to be exchanged and not protect non-parties, complainants, et cetera, will have a chilling effect on people feeling comfortable to go to this independent agency and make complaints.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. So that is -- all right. So we've talked about Wolcott, Hill in particular, the different files that are with SCI. How about are there other e-mail accounts that something else this -- all right. Sorry.
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(Pause.)

Hold on.

2.1

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I think you have now touched on the e-mail issue. Is that right?

MS. GIAMBRONE: E-mail issue.

THE COURT: I'm just looking at the letter. It was this --

MS. GIAMBRONE: The first SCI e-mail, Your Honor -THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. GIAMBRONE: The SCI e-mails were not part of the electronic discovery agreement. Plaintiffs, several weeks ago, counsel contacted me to ask me if I could assist with a FOIL request that was outstanding, and I'm not -- unfortunately that FOIL request goes directly to the agency,

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        and I believe that he has been in touch with them about the
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             I am not and there's really nothing I can assist that,
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        so --
                 MR. GLASS: Sorry. Why (inaudible) discovery in
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        this case? I don't guite understand the difference.
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                  THE COURT: Yes, I don't understand the relevance of
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        FOIL. I mean, except if there are protections in FOIL that
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 8
       you're saying should be considered here.
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, that's --
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                  MR. GLASS: The reason we're --
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                  THE COURT: I just, I want to hear from defendant's
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        counsel. I'm not asking you. Go ahead.
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                 MS. GIAMBRONE: Plaintiff FOILed the agency
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       directly. I didn't --
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                  THE COURT: No, I understand. But the point is why
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        -- I don't have a full appreciation of what Mr. Gordon's e-
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       mail account's relevance would be here, but the -- okay. But
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        the point is, why is he getting things from FOIL, or trying to
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        get things from FOIL that he shouldn't -- that are not showing
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       up here?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Oh, I'm sorry, Your Honor. I think
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        there were two issues. There was a FOIL that he previously
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       FOILed from DOE.
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
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                 MS. GIAMBRONE: There's these recent FOILs or
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        something that only came to my attention recently.
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                  With regard to Andrew Gordon's e-mails --
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: -- we exchanged -- we searched
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        through 14,000 e-mails at the time of the request. That was
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        what we recouped.
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                  Recently plaintiff's counsel has indicated that he
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        had obtained Andrew Gordon e-mail through a FOIL request that
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        I guess he had -- I now know he made in June 2012, before this
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        case had even commenced. And my understanding is that he did
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        obtain e-mails from Andrew Gordon's mailbox in connection with
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        that foil demand.
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                  After doing some investigation my understanding is
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        that at the time of the FOIL request, before this litigation
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        had started, is that the DOE FOIL unit had recouped e-mails
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        from Andrew Gordon and put it in their own system, which we
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        had no knowledge of.
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                  THE COURT: Okav.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: And so Andrew Gordon is now retired.
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        And at the time that we recovered his e-mails I quess there
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        were several months that were not contained within our search.
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                  I'm happy to do another search, and now to go
23
        through the FOIL --
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: -- but it seems to me almost that
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1 this is a red herring because evidently the plaintiff already has these e-mails. 2 3 THE COURT: Uh-huh. MS. GIAMBRONE: And I have had a chance to review 4 the FOIL request that he made, and his FOIL request has the 5 same terms that we had in our electronic discovery agreement. 6 7 I'm not going to go back and do another search, but 8 I feel that there will be anything (inaudible) 42 there. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Then what about the other 10 people's e-mails that I mentioned in the plaintiff's letter? 11 This is Item 5 and 6. 12 MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes. The --13 THE COURT: Page 2 of his letter from the 15th of 14 April. 15 MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes. Number 5, I don't know what he 16 was talking about from (inaudible). And number 6, as I said, 17 plaintiff's counsel and I entered into an electronic discovery 18

agreement, and these e-mails would not entail electronic discovery agreement, and only recently did I learn that apparently he had made a FOIL request directly to SCI.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MS. GIAMBRONE: So, I don't believe that I have a duty with regards to an independent FOIL request, directly to an agency. If he would like to revisit the electronic discovery agreement that we have entered into, that's going to

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        protract this litigation and I imagine that SCI is going to
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        have a lot of privilege concerns.
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                  But, you know, as it stands now I don't believe that
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        these e-mails are part of the discovery that he and I had
 5
        engaged in at this point.
                  THE COURT: All right. And just for my information,
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 7
        who are Condon, Fennel, and Lockrin?
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Richard Condon is the commissioner.
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 9
        T. Fennel, I believe, is a head investigator. Regina Lockrin
10
        is a deputy commissioner.
11
                  THE COURT: Okay.
12
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: And I don't know who the other
13
        three --
14
                  THE COURT: Romano, Martucci, and Marrow. Okay.
15
        Okay.
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                  Let me ask plaintiff's counsel, what's the issue in
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        number 5, this point about the dates?
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                  MR. GLASS: (Inaudible) people we listed, like
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        Dennis Wolcott, was part of that originally. You know, they
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e-mailed -- Mr. Wolcott e-mailed (inaudible) --

THE COURT: I can't hear you. Sorry. Say that again.

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MR. GLASS: I'm sorry. Dennis Wolcott was one of the people in number 5, and we didn't get a single e-mail about Dennis Wolcott from defense counsel, even though in FOIL we

got several e-mails indicating Wolcott was, you know, a party to e-mails about himself.

David Weiner is another person who is coming up in FOIL requests left and right with having knowledge about Mr. Portelos and his situation (inaudible). And we don't have any of this from plaintiff counsel. I mean, defense counsel.

I don't know exactly what joint discovery agreement she's referring to. I'd like to see the document she's referring to. We started with the names that she has (inaudible). But we gave her other names and we really didn't get much. I mean, we got some things back but we got nothing on Andrew Gordon at all, not a single e-mail produced about Andrew Gordon. And we got nothing on Wolcott even though they do exist.

And that's what's concerning us because I don't know what searches she's doing and she's controlling the searches. And the (inaudible) can say that, you know, (inaudible). There are e-mails with David Weiner about (inaudible) submitted to DOE. We know there's relevant e-mails there. There are e-mails -- a lot of these people would have knowledge about (inaudible) situation, how it was being handled, and it goes to your point earlier about, you know, (inaudible) doing investigation. The question is are they doing true investigations or are these investigations a shame that, you know, that they're shutting down these investigations, and

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these are the people we'd be talking about. Richard Condon, Thomas Fennel, Regina Lockrin. These are the people high in SCI who would be discussing how to handle his investigation.

And that is (inaudible) in this case is that why is SCI being used as a tool, to, you know (inaudible) the investigation and shut down. Even though we had credible evidence, and every allegation we made, we don't have -- we do have evidence these things happened.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask --

MS. GIAMBRONE: Your Honor, I would direct the Court to docket number 148.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. GIAMBRONE: The electronic discovery agreement that we submitted to the Court. And at that time plaintiff does not make any request for Wolcott's e-mails, or any of these other individuals. And what defendants agreed to search were A through D. And we looked through 14,000 e-mails for Andrew Gordon alone, so I know that I myself spent weeks and weeks going through these documents and I turned over thousands of documents to plaintiff's counsel, which I know he will not dispute at this point.

So for him to plead ignorance about this electronic discovery agreement is shocking to me.

THE COURT: All right. This is what we're going to do for these outstanding issues. Look, SCI needs to produce

some documents. You need to have a confidentiality order for the following reasons and parts that I'm going to talk about.

I would like you to try to consult whether you want to use the agreement that you had before, or you want to use a new one or whatever, you have to talk about it and figure out what that agreement is going to be and submit to me a proposed confidentiality agreement. We'll talk about dates in a second, but --

MS. GIAMBRONE: There's just one more issue with regards to confidentiality, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. GIAMBRONE: SCI has indicated to me, and I have not -- they have not even released it to me, but my understanding is there may or may not be documents within the unsubstantiated records that involve an investigation in conjunction with or at the behest of the Conflict of Interest Board.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. GIAMBRONE: That pursuant to New York City
Charter, Section 2603, and I can submit to the Court the
specific details of that statute, but that those documents are
per se, confidential. So --

THE COURT: And that goes to what? To one, two, more than -- how many? Or just one investigation?

MS. GIAMBRONE: I haven't seen it but I believe it's

one investigation and I believe it's a minor portion of that investigation.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So for the investigations under the ones against Mr. Portelos, they need to turn over the files that they have, but you can redact the information that you're identifying as confidential. I mean, you could have the, you know, what we had started out describing earlier. There could be a copy that you understand is going to be public, and there can be a complete copy to the plaintiff and his counsel. And so your confidentiality agreement should reflect that you understand that this is what's going to happen.

For things that you are saying are per se confidential, and there's some kind of, essentially, a privilege that we haven't discussed in detail, include that in the equivalent of a privilege log. And then if there's some dispute from the plaintiff about that, we can revisit that.

It sounds like you don't have enough information on what it is, and I don't know enough about how the Conflict of Interest Board statute works, or Charter Provision, whatever it is. So that's what's going to happen as to the investigations against him.

As to the 19 or so, whatever it is, investigations that were done for now, they can be produced confidentially, and they can't be disseminated by the plaintiff or plaintiff's

counsel beyond just being used in this litigation.

If on review there's some reason to think that that confidentiality provision should not be in play then you can raise that with me. But I think given the argument, I think there's merit to defendant's argument and I'm not going to waive the confidentiality provisions or say that those concerns are unmerited, given the description of the documents, which is that they include unsubstantiated allegations against individuals. They're serious allegations. They include private information. So until we have seen them we can't say whether that should be the kind of information that's out in the public or not.

And I agree with the point that defendant's counsel is making, that it is a point of reasonable concern to think about if information about either complaints made and witness statements given and information provided is automatically going to be available to the public, then that could have a chilling effect on people coming forward and there's a public interest in encouraging that.

I don't know if that's ultimately going to be outweighed by concerns about really a public view of what's happening with these investigatory bodies, but for now without having seen the documents, really, I can't say that they should be public. So, those documents should be provided and Mr. Portelos and counsel, you have to understand that the

confidentiality order is binding on you, and if you violate it then you could be held in contempt of court. So that's where that's going to go.

As to the e-mail account for Mr. Gordon, yes, it seems worth it for defendant's counsel for you to just go back and make sure you've done the complete production that you should do.

As to the individuals that are identified by their e-mail address in number 6 in the plaintiff's letter, counsel you need to have a much more specific discussion about what it is you're looking for and compare it to whatever this original agreement was, see why you're disagreeing as to what it was, see what it is that defendant's counsel has already searched. I'm not asking them to go back unless there's a reason to think what they did the first time was not correct. This, I guess, is really touching on 5 and 6. Or actually maybe it's just 5.

But if you want me to resolve disputes about whether the e-mail searches have been thorough and complete and covered enough of the time period, I need to know as to which individuals, which account, what dates you're talking about.

And then as to six, I don't think where we stand now it doesn't make sense to go back -- or to go and look at all of the SCI e-mails that might talk about Portelos, until you see the files. That may answer all the questions that you

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        have.
                  And these e-mail search endeavors take a lot of
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        resources, given that there may be a better source for the
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        information, or at least a source that will give you enough
        information, let's start with the files and then see where to
 5
        go from there.
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 7
                  Let's just talk from the City, your perspective on
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        the police reports about -- that were filed by Mr. Candia.
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes.
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                  THE COURT: It's the number three --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: (Inaudible.)
                  THE COURT: -- in the April 15th letter. What's the
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        story there?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: (Inaudible) Mr. Candia said that he
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        had made two complaints in Police 3-6 in Stanton Island. I
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        believe he said he identified plaintiff in one and the other
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        one he did not.
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                  Mr. Candia does not have copies of the complaint and
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        unfortunately I have pressed the -- and he does not have a
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        (inaudible) --
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                  THE COURT: Sorry. Whoever -- if you can turn off
22
        the phone or whatever that is?
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                  MR. GLASS: I'm not sure I can. I'll try.
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                  THE COURT: All right. I'm sorry. So, Mr. Candia
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        doesn't have the document and then --
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MS. GIAMBRONE: And he doesn't have the dates that he filed them so NYPD is having a very hard time locating the complaints. But be that as it may, I don't know how relevant and necessary these complaints are to plaintiff's claims. But I am searching for them. I'm trying to get them.

THE COURT: All right. So see what you can do about that. Okay.

MR. GLASS: That's (inaudible) the number 2.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  GLASS: I understand she was taking the position that SCI --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I should say the Hill investigation for now does not need to be produced if it is in fact an open investigation.

But we may have to revisit that and have more information about exactly what's going on there. So, defendant's counsel, you should anticipate having to answer more questions about what's going on. But for now, if what's being said is that Ms. Hill is going to take the Fifth Amendment and that that's an active, live investigation, they don't have to produce it now.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Thank you.

MR. GLASS: My question is with number one and two.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GLASS: They're taking a different position

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        regarding OSI investigations versus SCI. But just so you
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        understand what happened is SCI ultimately referred the
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        investigation back to the DOE investigators, and then OSI --
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        because it's covering this SCI investigation (inaudible)
        particular confidentiality order? I mean, you must be --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I think --
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 7
                  MR. GLASS: Or the investigation --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I would ask that OSI be afforded the
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        same protection; that essentially it served, you know, many of
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        the same functions as SCI.
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                  MR. GLASS: (Inaudible.)
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I'm sorry?
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                  MR. GLASS: I'm just trying to find out how many
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        were OSI -- the ones that he initiated were referred to OSI as
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        opposed to SCI. Do you know?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I don't, but my understanding is the
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        bulk of the investigatory files are SCI. But, I don't know.
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        I can't --
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                  THE COURT: All right. For now you should expect
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        that you're going to treat them, the SCI, OSI files in the
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        same way; the ones that are about Mr. Portelos, the private
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        information about individuals that are of a sensitive nature
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        that we've already talked about; that can be redacted.
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                  If there's a privilege issue that comes up, I don't
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know whichever case it is it's going to have this conflict of

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interest issue in it, you can assert essentially the privilege in that. And then the other ones, the complaints that he made about other people, they're going to be subject to the confidentiality agreement. Okay. All right. We have to wrap it up here.

Amending the complaint you have to raise that with the District judge by a pre-motion conference letter. And then the deposition dates, you should work them out yourselves. I think that it's reasonable for the plaintiff to know what the position of the defendant is with regard to folks who no longer work for the Department.

And then Chancellor Wolcott, as it stands now, I don't think the plaintiff, that you've made a sufficient showing that you've basically worked your way up the chain of people who potentially or arguably knew about anything having to do with Mr. Portelos. The fact that the chancellor received or had e-mails about Mr. Portelos in and of itself is not sufficient to justify his deposition.

If you have either substantive information from those e-mails that would suggest that he had meaningful information or was involved in whatever it is, you know, the various allegations that Mr. Portelos is making, that might require a different result with regard to his deposition. Or if you do the depositions of people who, whatever, worked for him, with him, and obviously everyone in the DOE was working

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for him, but you know, who were under his supervision and that suggest that he might have personal information about Mr. Portelos, then you can renew the request to take the chancellor's deposition.

Obviously he's no longer the chancellor -MR. GLASS: (Inaudible.)

THE COURT: Hang on. Hold on. Do not interrupt me.

The fact that he's no longer the chancellor reduces the protections that he is afforded, but he still had a high-level position; the highest level position in the DOE and before his deposition can be taken it needs to be something that you can substantiate. But it's a reasonable, you know, endeavor.

So if you haven't done that yet, I'm not saying you can't, but it's not -- so as of now, you can't take the chancellor's -- former chancellor's deposition. If you can show more or persuade the City's lawyer, then that's fine. If you want to put together a better case for why you should be able to take it, then you can let me know.

MR. GLASS: I probably should mention that -- sorry.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. GLASS: I mean, we do have (inaudible) Mr. Portelos, and we could show you the links to those things and if you want to put someone in a stronger basis for the (inaudible) a letter, I believe that's appropriate.

But it's more of just an e-mail. (Inaudible) e-mails were redacted. That's the one we have with his name on it but we do have him being asked on public television about Mr. Portelos, saying that he has no knowledge of it and it's not a case where they say, you know, the chancellor doesn't know anything. He's too high up. He was asked on public television about Mr. Portelos and his reassignment. So, you know, on the one hand around (inaudible) so I don't know what the best way to handle that is. So we'd like to revisit that.

THE COURT: All right. Well, you know, the one paragraph in what you just said doesn't suggest to me that the chancellor, former chancellor, has sufficient information to make it fair to take his deposition, or that it's reasonably likely to lead to admissible evidence in this case. But if there is other information that you want to present all together, you can do that.

So, we're going to wrap this up. Let's talk about the time line. When do you want to submit your proposed confidentiality order? If you can't agree on it then submit what you agree and let me know which are the parts that you don't agree.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Today is the 17th. Perhaps by next Friday, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Glass?

MR. GLASS: We'd like to (inaudible) as fast as

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       possible because we may ask him for these --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: No, that's fine. The 23rd?
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                 MR. GLASS: I'm just saying that (inaudible)
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        investigations we've been asking for months, she's represented
       that she has to go meet with them and see and all that. But
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        that's --
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 7
                  THE COURT: All right. That's not the question that
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       you're being asked.
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                  MR. GLASS: I'd like to (inaudible).
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                  THE COURT: The question is, when do you want to
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        submit the proposed confidentiality order.
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                 MR. GLASS: I think she said the next Wednesday,
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       would be -- probably okay.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. All right. And then assuming
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        that gets signed by you all and submitted, then in terms of
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       producing -- so, the files. I would see them as being
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        arguably, potentially produced in two separate sets. There's
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        going to be the ones that need the redactions made, and the
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        ones that don't. So let's talk about when you want to produce
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        the ones that need to be redacted.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Well, we are talking about thousands
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        of documents. Can I -- would Your Honor consider a month?
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                  THE COURT: Yes. Okay. So, May 16th.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: So this is for Portelos, SCI and OSI
        redacted documents?
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Thank you.
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                  THE COURT: All right. And how about the ones
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        you're not going to redact but are subject to the
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 7
       confidentiality order?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I assume a week thereafter, because
        at that point they'll already be organized.
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                  THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again?
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I said, I don't think I would need
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        too much time thereafter because at that point they'll already
13
       be organized and what not. So the 28th?
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                  THE COURT: Wait. I'm sorry. Of --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Of May.
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                  THE COURT: Of May. I'm sorry, why would you be
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       producing those ones afterwards? You're basically --
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Oh, okay. So I was a little
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        confused by that, Your Honor. So, yeah, I would ask for a
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        month to do the unredacted and then --
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MS. GIAMBRONE: -- several weeks thereafter for --
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                  THE COURT: All right. Say 5/30 for the redacted
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        ones, and 5/16 for the unredacted ones.
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                  MR. GLASS: Your Honor, just to clarify for the
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confidentiality order, is it only the ones that are redacted that are subject to confidentiality, or is everything subject to --

THE COURT: No. There's two groups of documents.

There is the ones that are about Mr. Portelos, those are the investigations about him. In those there needs to be a -- I'm saying those can generally be public. But what counsel has said is there is significant confidential information, such as the names of minors, bank account information, other identifying numbers relating to people. That can all be redacted.

Then you all get that redacted set, do what you want to do with it. But obviously what you do has to be within the bounds of the law. And there will be an unredacted set that you cannot -- you and your client cannot circulate or share with anyone outside of this case.

As to the other documents which are the ones about the investigations that Mr. Portelos's complaints initiated, which is the other set you're looking for, we're not going to go through the exercise of redacting those because they're subject to the confidentiality agreement and confidentiality order.

So they don't need to be redacted except there is, it seems like, an issue of a privilege which related to the Conflict of Interest Board in one of these files. I don't

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know which, as to that. For now they're going to assert that there is -- I'm calling it a privilege, but there is some confidentiality statue which I don't know enough about. We're erring on the side of caution here. If that needs to be, you know, revealed, then we can address that at a later date.

So by 5/16 you're getting the entirely confidential but unredacted file. And by 5/30 -- files. And by 5/30 you're getting the redacted ones, the redacted copies may be made public. The unredacted -- sorry, the complete, meaning the unredacted copies, cannot be made public.

Okay. When are you going to meet and discuss the electronic discovery so that you can be very specific about what you're looking for, what's been done and not produced, what's been done and has been produced, and what you really need?

MR. GLASS: So we're still doing -- are we doing his deposition on April 24th? You can do it as part of a (inaudible).

MS. GIAMBRONE: That's fine.

THE COURT: All right. So you're going to let me know by, say, April 30th, what the status is and any of the outstanding requests with regard to electronic discovery.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GIAMBRONE: Just a logistical matter, Your

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 1
        Honor --
 2
                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: -- SCI will not release the
 3
 4
        documents to me without a court order.
                  THE COURT: Well, they're going to see this on the
 5
        docket.
 6
 7
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes, is it possible for you to just
 8
        order that SCI release the files to the corporation counsel
        for compliance with --
 9
10
                  THE COURT: Okay.
11
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I realize --
12
                  THE COURT: Right. They're your client, but okay.
13
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Thank you.
14
                  THE COURT: Do you want a date?
15
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Let's see. Today is the -- I
16
        suppose they could be like April 30th.
17
                  THE COURT: Okay. So hang on one second, let me
18
        just get these notes right here.
19
                  And you need it for both, OSI and SCI?
20
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: No, OSI will release them.
2.1
                  MR. GLASS: I think OEO might have been deferred one
22
        of the investigations, so I would like to keep that in there
23
        was well. SCI originally probably got all these
24
        investigations and then SCI has deferred them to OSI or OEO,
25
        which is the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity. So we'd
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52
 1
        like (inaudible) in there as well.
 2
                  THE COURT: I have no idea who you're talking about.
 3
        Who is that?
                  MR. GLASS: OEO is another agency that SCI basically
 4
        defers the investigation to OSI, or if it has like a sexual
 5
        harassment element or a discrimination element they might
 6
        defer it through OEO, which is another internal DOE agency, or
 7
 8
        entity. So I would just ask that that be incorporated.
 9
                  If in fact one of these SCI investigations was
10
        deferred to OEO, we'd obviously like to get, you know, what
11
        was the investigation (inaudible) there. Like from the group
12
        of 19 or (inaudible) SCI deferred one of those to OEO and to
13
        OSI. so it should be included.
14
                  THE COURT: Defense counsel?
15
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: So I would think that the OEO should
16
        be treated the same way as the SCI concerning non-parties.
17
                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
18
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Because I believe there was a sexual
19
        harassment claim lodged against a non-party and to the extent
20
        that there is an investigation and that did occur, I would
2.1
        just ask that it be treated the same way.
22
                  THE COURT: All right. Do you need the order to
        relate to them?
23
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Employment (inaudible) --

MS. GIAMBRONE: No, OEO is the Office of Equal

24

25

2.1

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THE COURT: Right. Oh, okay. So it's actually within your client. Okay. Okay. Sorry, I'm just writing it down here.

All right. So by 4/30/14 SCI must produce the Portelos related files to corporation counsel for review and production as ordered during the conference. All right. Will that work?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Yes, thank you.

THE COURT: All right. All right. All right. So that's 4/30. By 5/16 you're going to produce the files that you're not redacting, 5/30 you're producing the ones that you are redacting, and then just some earlier dates by 4/23, are you giving me the proposed confidentiality order, and by 4/30 you're going to let me know what the status is on electronically discovery discussions.
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The Wolcott deposition is not going to happen. Or, you know, I'm denying the request for that without prejudice, and I'm just telling you the request to amend has to go to the District Judge. Okay. Are there other issues?

MS. GIAMBRONE: Your Honor, at this --

MR. GLASS: (Inaudible.)

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. GLASS: The discovery cut off, I guess at this point would be --

THE COURT: All right. So what's the date that

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54
 1
        you're --
 2
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: May 30th was the original date, Your
 3
        Honor.
 4
                  THE COURT: Okay.
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: But I have a trial starting on June
 5
        9th, and if counsel is amending and adding in more parties
 6
 7
        and --
 8
                  THE COURT: I don't know if that's going to happen,
        but it depends. Okay.
 9
10
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I don't know. Bryan, what do you
        propose?
11
12
                  MR. GLASS: (Inaudible) July 31st, maybe.
13
                  THE COURT: What do you think?
14
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Oh, that's fine.
15
                  THE COURT: Okay. So --
16
                  MR. GLASS: And I appreciate the fact that you're
17
        (inaudible).
18
                  THE COURT: All right. And then the dispositive
19
        motion practice needs to start by August 29th. You should
20
        look at the District Judge's rules.
2.1
                  Okay. I don't have time to talk about this in any
        detail now, but I'm going to ask you for the umpteenth time,
22
23
        has anybody talked about settlement?
24
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I think preliminarily there was a
        discussion.
25
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THE COURT: Uh-huh.
 1
 2
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: But there was some equitable relief
 3
        that was requested which I could not provide at that time.
                  THE COURT: Right.
 4
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: I don't know if counsel is
 5
        interested --
 6
 7
                  THE COURT: Right. I mean, it may be that you want
        to wait until the arbitrator's decision comes down, I don't
 8
 9
        know. But. --
10
                  MR. GLASS: It's probably going to be necessary I
11
        imagine, (inaudible).
12
                  THE COURT: I'm sorry. What you said is mumbled.
13
        Say it again.
14
                 MR. GLASS: Well, I think they finished the hearing
15
        so it's going to have to (inaudible) I guess. I don't know if
16
        they want to draw this (inaudible), but, you know, are they
17
        going to do that?
18
                  THE COURT: Uh-huh. All right. Well, whatever.
19
                  MR. GLASS: (Inaudible.)
20
                  THE COURT: Okay. Okay. I think we've covered
2.1
        everything that's there. All right. I'll have my deputy just
22
        schedule another telephone call, probably in mid July just to
23
       make sure everything is wrapping up.
24
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: Thank you.
25
                  THE COURT: Okay.
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 1
                  MS. GIAMBRONE: All right.
 2
                  THE COURT: Thank you very much.
 3
                  MR. GLASS: Thank you.
                  THE COURT: Take care. Bye.
 4
 5
             (Proceedings concluded at 4:25 p.m.)
 6
 7
             I, CHRISTINE FIORE, Certified Electronic Court Reporter
        and Transcriber and court-approved transcriber, certify that
 8
 9
        the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official
10
        electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-
11
        entitled matter.
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               Christine Fiere
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                                                      April 23, 2014
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             Christine Fiore, CERT
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